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Commercial and Family Newspaper
PUBLISHED IN WESTERN PENNA.
No farmer, mechanic, or merchant should be without it.
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KING, REED & CO.,
PROPRIETORS.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

STATE CAPITAL.

State Treasurer.

NEW TRUST COMPANIES.

SCHOOL LOANS.

The County Prison.

NEW RAILROAD.

Pensions to Old Soldiers.

MR. SUMNER'S REMOVAL.

Appropriation Bill.

PASSAGE OF PRINTING BILL.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 14, 1871.

SENATE.

Mr. BILLINGFELT'S bill for the election of the

STATE TREASURER

by the people was reported affirmatively.

Bills introduced.—By Mr. RUTAN, authorizing the town Council of

BEAVER FALLS

to provide for grading and paving the streets. Passed.

By Mr. GRAHAM, relating to

COUNTY BRIDGES

in Allegheny county. Requiring the Commissioners to build approaches to bridges as well as the structures.

Authorizing the School Directors of

NEVILLE TOWNSHIP,

Allegheny county, to borrow one thousand dollars.

Authorizing the School Directors of

ROSS TOWNSHIP,

Allegheny county, to borrow three thousand dollars.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY PRISON.

By Mr. ANDERSON: For the better management of the Allegheny county prison, providing that the Judges of Courts shall appoint inspectors.

A NEW RAILROAD.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh, Oakdale and Little Beaver Railroad Company.

BANK AMENDMENT.

Supplement for the City Deposit Bank and Trust Company of Pittsburgh, increasing its Directors to nine.

PENSIONS TO SOLDIERS OF 1812.

Mr. PARMAN introduced and had passed to a third reading the bill constructing the act of 1866 granting pensions to soldiers of 1812 and their widows, and to secure to them pay from January 1st, 1866.

MR. SUMNER'S REMOVAL.

Mr. BILLINGFELT introduced a resolution expressing regret at the action of the United States Senate and our own Senators, in countenancing the removal of Mr. Sumner from the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Messrs. White, Rutan, Osterhout, Brooke and Connell, opposed the resolution. Mr. Buckalew favored it. Mr. White moved a reference to the Committee on Federal Relations. Lost, yeas 14, all Republicans, nays 17 all Democrats except Mr. Billingfelt.

AN AMENDMENT.

Mr. BROOKE offered the following amendment to be added to the resolution, "who by his consistent opposition to the Democratic party and his advocacy of the abolition of slavery and in favor of the rights of man during twenty years of service in the United States Senate, is eminently entitled to the respect and gratitude of the people."

A partizan debate followed, the Democrats opposing the amendment, and pending the discussion other business intervened.

A committee of the Central Pennsylvania

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CONFERENCE

appeared on the floor with a memorial for the local option liquor law, and addressed the Senate in a few feeling remarks.

The Senate adjourned till three o'clock.

In the afternoon the

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Mr. DAVIS moved an amendment giving the public printing to the lowest bidder on the last of January, under the provisions of the bill, with securities in twenty thousand dollars. Disagreed to. Yeas 7, Nays 23

JOINT CONVENTION PROPOSED.

Mr. BUCKALEW offered a new section, providing for a Joint Convention to allot the public printing on Tuesday, April fourth, for three years from June thirtieth, according to the act of 1858, and supplements including this supplement, and that immediately upon the passage of this act, the Secretary of the Commonwealth shall give notice of said letting, pursuant to law, and particularly in accordance with the proviso at the end of section first of the act of 1856, and advertise a copy of this act three times in all the daily newspapers at Harrisburg. Carried and the bill passed finally as amended.

HOUSE.

The House occupied all day on the

APPROPRIATION BILL,

which passed the Committee of Whole as reported to the Pittsburgh papers heretofore, with several additions, including fourteen dollars per page for the the Legislative Journal, and five thousand dollars to the Civil Code Commissioners.

ST. LOUIS.

City and County Consolidation—Railroad Bill—Immigration—The New Bridge—Effects of the Tornado.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—The bill to consolidate the city and county of St. Louis under one government passed the House late last night. If it passes the Senate it will be submitted to the people.

A bill allowing railroads to issue bonds to the full amount of their stock, and give one vote to each share of stock, also passed the House.

A movement is on foot here to organize an emigration society, and to induce such Alsacians as they please to emigrate to this country and to come to Missouri. It will receive encouragment from Gov. Brown and the State Government.

The caisson under the eastern abutment of the bridge, which was filled with water in consequence of the damage to the machinery which worked the air pump, by the tornado on last Friday, has been pumped out and the men have resumed work.

The Railroad Companies are getting things into shape again, and the depots and other buildings demolished will soon be replaced by new ones.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Southern troubles—Letter from a U. S. Officer—The robbery his men arrest.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, March 14.—Captain Christopher, commanding a company of the Eighteenth United States Infantry at Yorkville, South Carolina, in letters to Governor Scott and Sheriff Glenn, of Yorkville, asserts that the arrest of seven citizens of Mills by the Sheriff were used by the pickets to prevent the negroes from getting away from Yorkville to their homes, and that the pickets were the same illegal, unknown and armed band that made the raid on the office of the County Treasurer.

A card will appear in the papers here, signed by thirteen white citizens of Yorkville, denying both statements. They say that their course fully, and show that Captain Christopher's own troops did all the picketing from which trouble arose, and that Christopher misrepented the case. They show that those who came into Yorkville, and the raiders upon the County Treasury are different parties. Sheriff Glenn has written a statement, but it has not reached here yet. Governor Scott has summoned leading Democrats to advise with him upon the up-country troubles.

MEXICO.

U. S. Secretary of Legation Accused of Political Interference.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CITY OF MEXICO, March 9, via HAVANA, March 14.—The journals in opposition to Juarez are severe in their strictures on the Secretary of Legation of the United States here. They charge him with interfering in elections, and intimate that his Government favors the re-election of Juarez, and entertains designs on Mexican territory. His friends, however, vindicate him and deny any interference by him whatever. The Mexican press feels sore over the colonization of Lower California by Americans.

42nd CONGRESS.

(FIRST SESSION.)

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1871.

SENATE.

NO ADJOURNMENT AT PRESENT.

Immediately after reading the journal the Senate took up the resolution from the House for final adjournment to-morrow, the 15th inst.

Mr. MORTON moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried. Yeas 32; nays 13. The negative vote was made up of Democrats and one Republican, Senator Trumbull.

Mr. SUMNER presented a memorial from the

EXILED CITIZENS OF SANTO DOMINGO

who have been driven from their homes by Baez, sitting forth that Baez for the purpose of accomplishing the annexation of San Domingo has caused many patriots opposed to the project to be sentenced to death and executed them, he put others in chains, imprisoned many more, and imposed

VIGOROUS OSTRACISM

upon a majority of the most influential and notable citizens of the county. That for the same object, realizing his intention and in order to deceive the Government and people of the United States with an

APPEARANCE OF LEGALITY,

He has forced the Dominicans to assemble for election, and compelled with threats the greatest part of the citizens to vote for annexation against their convictions and the interests of the country. That a majority of the people are

OPPOSED TO ALL FOREIGN DOMINATION.

That the object of Baez in the project is to convert into specie large amounts of bills against the treasury of the Republic. That the annexation of Dominica would result in

GRAVE COMPLICATIONS

for the government of the United States, and fatal consequences for the some of the soil, and that it would be a

VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAWS

therefore the memorialists in the name of themselves and their countrymen, solemnly

PROTEST AGAINST THE TREATY

of annexation, which was presented by the Government of President Baez to the Cabinet at Washington.

A POINT OF ORDER RAISED

Mr. SHERMAN raised a point of order before the petition had been half finished, that it was against the usages of the Senate to have papers of this character presented from foreigners, in which he was sustained by the chair.

Mr. SUMNER insisted that he had not yet made known for what purpose he had introduced this document, and consequently the the time had not come to rule him out of order. He was proceeding to state what it was, when Mr. Morton desired to know if the Massachusetts Senator was to make a speech upon the annexation of San Domingo, and whether a reply from himself would be in order.

MR. SUMNER DECIDED OUT OF ORDER.

The chair decided in the negative, and also insisted that the ruling be observed, and that Mr. Sumner should proceed no further with the reading of his paper.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT

Mr. FREHNGHUYSEN offered a resolution calling on the Secretary of State for information as to what States, if any, have ratified the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States since the issue of his proclamation of March 30th, 1870. The resolution was adopted.

The House bill to repeal the

DUTY ON COAL

was read the first time. Mr. HAMILTON objected to its second reading, and it was laid over.

PRINTING OF BANK NOTES.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to authorize the further issue of national bank notes in exchange for mutilated bills.

Mr. THURMAN expressed the opinion that National bank notes should not all be printed in the Treasury Department, but that it was the best method to have them printed by one part of the plates printed by one engraver, and another part by another.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bill, which was limited in its operation, did not touch the question raised by his colleague. The bill passed.

SCHOOLS FOR COLORED CHILDREN.

Mr. NYE introduced a bill granting the proceeds of the sale of mineral land to the Sutro Tunnel Company.

Mr. ANTHONY offered a resolution providing for printing the usual number of copies of the preliminary

CENSUS REPORT,

also a concurrent resolution to print one hundred and sixty thousand additional copies of said report. Referred.

Mr. SAWYER introduced a bill appropriating $20,000 to aid in rebuilding the

ORPHANS' ASYLUM

in Charleston, under the charge of the Sisters of Mercy. Referred.

Mr. PRATT called up his bill for the protection of

SETTLERS ON PUBLIC LANDS,

and read a lengthy prepared argument in its advocacy, reviewing the public land policy of government under the recent judicial decision applying the construction of the ex post facto clause. Great injury would be visited upon many settlers, thousands of whom in California would be impoverished by the abolition of slavery and in favor of the rights of man during twenty years of service in the United States Senate, is eminently entitled to the respect and gratitude of the people."

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NEW YORK CITY.

Senator Cameron to Resign—Other Committee Changes—Fifty Horses Burned Alive.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 14, 1871.

SENATOR CAMERON TO RESIGN.

The *Herald's* Washington correspondent says it is understood that Senator Cameron will to-day resign his position as chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations on the ground that his health will not permit him to assume such laborious duties.

OTHER COMMITTEE CHANGES.

Mr. Cameron is anxious to be chairman of the Committee on Privileges and Elections, which Mr. Sumner declined. Senator Harlan is the next man to Cameron on the Foreign Relations Committee, but being chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, he cannot accept the chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. It is probable that Morton, the third member of the Committee, will be made chairman.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE—FIFTY HORSES BURNED.

A destructive fire occurred this morning in the Grand Street Railroad Stables, Brooklyn. The flames spread so rapidly that it was impossible to rescue the horses, and fifty of the poor animals were roasted alive in their stables. The cries of the animals during their torture were terrible. The rolling stock of the company was saved in perfect condition, and the machinery but little damaged. From a hasty examination the directors set the loss down at $30,000. They are fully insured.

BURGLARY AND ROBBERY.

The residence of Mrs. Egerton, No. 395 Union avenue, Brooklyn, was robbed of five thousand dollars worth of jewelry and a large amount of oil and coal bonds by a sneak thief last evening. No arrest has been made.

AN AMERICAN KILLED IN THE LATE WAR.

Col. Burr Porter of Newark, N. J., was killed in the battle of December 9th, while serving with the troops in France under Garibaldi.

AN INJUNCTION FOR ERIE.

Justice Hosecurans issued an order restraining the negotiation of the new Erie consolidated mortgage bonds.

OHIO.

Legislative Proceedings—Casualties—A Philadelphian to Complete the Cincinnati Bridge.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, March 14.—The House bill authorizing the Board of Education of Cincinnatti, Cleveland, to provide for education of deaf mutes, was indefinitely postponed by the Senate.

A bill was introduced in the House to reduce the fees and salaries of all county officers thirty-three per cent. The House passed nearly all day on the Cincinnati police bill, which failed to pass.

CLEVELAND, March 14.—Dwight B. Hooper, Traveling Agent for Shaw & Co., stationers of New York, died suddenly at the Weddell House yesterday, from an over dose of morphine. Its not known for what reason the morphine was taken.

Francis Lentz, a private in the United States army and Annie Brown a prostitute, attem pt ed suicide yesterday. Both will recover.

The steamers of the Cleveland and Detroit line will commence running regularly on the 20th.

CINCINNATI, March 14.—Henry Hackman, of Philadelphia becomes the contractor for completing the Newport and Cincinnati Bridge. This change is made necessary by the death of George Francis cus, the former contractor. The bridge according to the new plans made necessary by act of Congress, will be completed this year.

Two men were killed by trains on the Cincinnati and Indianapolis Junction Railroad, yesterday one near Liberty, Indiana, while crossing the railroad in a wagon, and the other while walking upon the track near Palestine.

The Labor Reform, Party to-night nominated a full county ticket to compete for municipal officers at the approaching election. General Lew Harris was nominated for Mayor. The Convention was held unobserved by over twenty delegates.

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SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK.

FROM EUROPE.

Government Decrees!

NAPOLEON CLEARS OUT!

Business Reviving!

PRUSSIAN EXACTIONS!

Paris Quieted Down!

FRENCH TROOPS RETURN!

Latest from England!

ROEBUCK ON FENIANISM!

A Hit at America!

THE NEW ARMY BILL

Too Democratic for England!

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GOVERNMENT DECREES.

BERLIN, March 13.—The decree of the 6th inst., just published, abolishes the Governorships of Versailles, Nancy and Rheims, the duties of which are transferred to the military commanders. The Germans also relinquish the administration of affairs in the occupied departments of France, so far as education and religion are concerned, reserving, however, the right to resume it in case the French arrangements should prove unsatisfactory. The Germans retain the management of the postal railway and telegraphic service in those portions of France held by them.

DELEGATES TO THE PEACE CONVENTION.

BERLIN, March 10.—Baron Von Arnem and Herr Delbrück, the latter German Minister to Belgium, have been appointed to participate in the Peace Convention at Brussels.

GERMANS RESIDENT IN FRANCE.

The North German *Gazette* Official says, editorially, that unless France protects peaceful Germans returning to their avocations and residences in that country, reprisals must be made by the Germans.

THE CONCENTRATION OF THE NATIONAL GUARD at Montmartre have given up to the authorities, and returned all the cannon in their possession. The city is quiet. All apprehensions of trouble have vanished.

NAPOLEON CLEARS OUT.

It is said that the Emperor Napoleon passed through Verviers, Belgium, to-day, on his way to Calseihurst.

A PEREMPTORY DEMAND.

The German Government has asked information from that of France whether the decree issued by the late Government of National Defence for the confiscation of property in France has been cancelled. An immediate reply was requested, but Favre desires time for consideration, and it has been granted.

FRENCH TROOPS RETURN.

BORDEAUX, March 14.—The French troops confined in Belgium and Switzerland return to France, but leave their arms in the hands of the Belgian authorities until after the ratification of the treaty of peace.

RAILWAY RESTORED TO THE FRENCH.

PARIS, March 14.—The Paris and Lyons Railway is to be restored to the French authorities to-morrow, and will at once be placed in the hands of the former management.

DISORDER IN PARIS.

Some disorder occurred in the city. Among the events of the day was the mobbing of several policemen. The press urge upon the authorities the adoption of stringent measures for the restoration of order.

GERMAN GOVERNOR OF FRENCH TERRITORY.

Herr Fabrice has been appointed Chief of the civil administration of the occupied French Departments.

A LITTLE BRIEF AUTHORITY.

LONDON, March 15—3 A. M.—The German Prefect of the Lower Seine forbids, under heavy penalties, all Frenchmen in that Department from obeying instructions of their French superiors until peace is finally concluded.

DISTURBANCES AT ROUEN.

Some disturbances have taken place at Rouen, and the local press appeals to the people to maintain order.

ENGLAND.

THE BLACK SEA CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 14.—The *Times* congratulates Europe upon the results of the Black Sea Conference. The final session of the Conference will be held to-day.

HATES DEMOCRACY—THE ARMY BILL.

In the House of Commons last night a speech was made by Sir John Pakington attacking, in the strongest terms, the abolition of the system of purchasing commissions in the army. He also expressed the hope that it would entail a vast expense upon the country, and disgust the army. At the urgent request of the Gladstone Ministry the bill, though delicate, the debate was adjourned till Thursday.

FRENCH RELIEF COMMISSIONERS TELEGRAMS.

The French Relief Committee of the Chamber of Commerce has received the following telegram from the Treasurer, Chas. Lanier, now in London;

"LONDON, March 13.—Charles H. Marshall, Chairman, &c., the London Committee is doing efficient work, and the practical application of the relief is going on promptly and energetically. Further contributions of money, however, are much needed."

ROEBUCK ON THE FENIAN PARDONS.

Mr. Roebuck, in an address at Sheffield to-night, denounced the liberation of Fenian convicts recently, and their reception in America as disgraceful to the country, and as another proof that she is England's bitter enemy.

CHINA QUIET.

Secretary Wade, in charge of the British Legation at Pekin, telegraphs under date of the 25th inst., that reports from all parts of China show that the country is quiet.

SCHLESWIG AND DENMARK.

A special to the Edinburg *Scotsman* says Count Bismarck is prepared to execute the treaty of Prague, so far as to restore North Schleswig to Denmark.

FROM VARIOUS SOURCES.

Trade at Rouen is recovering. Purchases of cotton fabrics have commenced.

The *Cross-Gazette* denies that Wissenbourg has been annexed to Bavaria.

Prince Frederick Charles is at Rouen, where he will review the German troops.

Marquis De Banneville, lately French Minister to Rome, has been appointed Minister to Vienna.

Jules Favre has gone to the headquarters of Emperor William at Ferrieres to protest against the requisition still required by the Germans in some portions of France.

Faldherbe reports that the Germans will redeliver to the French, on the 15th inst., the railways held by them in the north of France.

Favre comes to Paris to-morrow.

The Prussians continue their exactions in the territory they occupy.

The German military authorities have billeted a large number of additional troops upon the inhabitants of Rouen, because of the general display of emblems of mourning during the review of German forces in that city.

The existence of a treaty of alliance between Russia and Turkey is positively denied.

RUSSIA.

NO SECRET TREATY BETWEEN RUSSIA AND PRUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 14.—An official denial is given to-day to the recent report that in secret articles between Russia and Prussia, which was to have been put into active operation in certain eventualities during the late war.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 14.—Consols, 91¾, money 91¾ on account. Bonds-quiet 5-20s, '62, 91¾; do '65, 91¾; do '67,90¾; 10-40s; 88¾.

ANTWERP, March 14.—Petroleum, 49½.

LIVERPOOL, March 14.—Cotton firm; middling upland 7¼@7⅜; Breadstuffs and provisions unchanged.

NEBRASKA.

Indian Depredations—The Impeachment Proceedings Begun.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

OMAHA, March 14.—The weather is extremely warm. There is a slight rise in the river.

The country along the Platte, and between that river and the Republican, is reported full of Indians. A lot of horses were stolen from North Platte Station since new years, and some squaws reported the thieves to be Winnebagoes.

The Impeachment Court in the case of Gov. David Butler, opened its session at Lincoln at three P. M. to-day, when the Managers asked for a postponement of sixty days, claiming that important witnesses had been spirited away. Governor Butler's counsel claimed an immediate trial. No decision was arrived at, and the question will come up again for argument to-morrow.

NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The Joint Commission at Work—Universal Peace Union—The British Lion Again Fed—New Revenue Stamps—No Claims Against Mexico Allowed to the Maximilian Interventionists.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 13, 1871.

THE JOINT COMMISSION AT WORK.

The session of the Joint High Commission was the most protracted of any yet held. They met at 12 o'clock and remained until near 5 o'clock; the American Commissioners being the first to retire. Earl DeGray received a telegram from the home government this afternoon which was delivered to him at the State Department. After Justice Nelson, ex-Senator Williams and Judge Hoar, of the United States Commission; and Sir Stafford Northcote, Prof. Bernard and Sir John Macdonald, of the British Commission had left the State Department, Earl DeGray and Minister Thornton, with Secretary Fish and General Schenck remained some time in conversation.

POINT MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

The Joint Commission appointed by the Republican Caucus of the House and Senate, held a meeting yesterday morning and another last night. In the morning there was a general interchange of opinion on the part of the members. A somewhat wide difference of views was brought out, but nothing was settled. Last night the general features of a measure were taken into consideration, and the constitutionality of various propositions discussed. Another meeting will be held this morning, when it is expected all the principles and details will be agreed upon, and a bill made ready to offer in both Houses.

NOMINATIONS.

Sent to-day. Walter R. Smith Assistant Attorney United States; William McMichael, Solicitor of Internal Revenue; D. S. Wade, Chief Justice of Montana Territory; Wm. H. Beasbrough of New York, Assistant Secretary of Legation at London; Hillman A. Fisk, Recorder of Land Titles at St. Louis; Geo. Bradley, Indian Agent at Michigan; Edwin Ellis, Indian Agent at Washington Territory; James Laidley, Assessor of Internal Revenue of the First District of California; A. C. Smith, Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Minnesota; D. Davidson, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Tennessee.

BUTLER'S BILL ON THE SOUTH RECOMMENDED.

The Committee appointed by the Senate Republican caucus to frame a bill for the better protection of life and property in the South, reported at a meeting held this afternoon, recommending substantially the adoption by the caucus of what is known as the Butler bill. The report was adopted, and gave rise to a discussion which lasted nearly two hours, strong opposition being manifested to both the judiciary and military features of the bill, and finally the caucus adjourned without action until one o'clock to-morrow. It is, however, the general impression that the majority of the caucus will then direct the bill to be introduced for passage in the Senate without material modification.

IMPORTANT DECISION—MAXIMILIAN INTERVENTIONISTS.

In the United States and Mexican Commission, Gen. Thos. H. Dudley, Mexico Commissioner, was recently decided, the broad principle that no reclamation lies against the Republic of Mexico for wrongs inflicted by the Maximilian interventionists.

UNIVERSAL PEACE UNION.

Lord Tenterden, on behalf of the British Commissioners, has addressed a letter to James H. R. Dunham, thanking the Universal Peace Union for the friendly sentiments contained in their letter, and expressing the regret of the Commissioners that the proceedings already made will prevent them accepting the ovation tendered them by the Union in Philadelphia.

THE BRITISH LION FED AGAIN.

This evening Secretary Robeson gave a dinner at his residence on I street, which was attended by the British Commissioners, Lord Tenterden their Secretary, and Senators Anthony, Thurman and Bayard.

LAYING THE CAP STONE.

The House Committee Republican Caucus reported to the adjourned meeting to-night. Eighty-four members were present. After a long discussion it was agreed to report that the Committee on Appropriations should be instructed to purchase new furniture for the High School building

Mr. Craig objected to the placing of the furniture in the hands of the High School Committee instead of the Building Committee.

Judge Sterret also thought that the Building Committee would be the proper body to attend after the matter.

A vote was then taken on the amendment which was lost and the original motion carried.

Mr. Mitchell asked authority for the Washington Superintendent to employ an additional teacher of the intermediate grade, as a new school was about to be opened in that district.

On motion of Mr. Taylor the matter was referred to the Committee on Teachers and Salaries, with power to act

Mr. Grafton moved that the Secretary be instructed not to pay any salary to any teacher who had not a legal certificate.

Mr. Sterret moved to amend by an informality about the election of Mr. Hull to the High School. The election should have been viva voce instead of by ballot, and moved that Mr. Hull be now elected in a legal manner.

Mr. Nobbs said if that were so there were no teachers at all in the High School who had been legally elected.

Mr. Hartman thought there should be another election. Judge Sterret said that his attention had not been before called to the question, and he should not like to express an opinion now, and will in favor of the election being carried by acclamation.

Mr. Nobbs moved that whereas there has been an informality in the election of Mr. Hull, resolved that he now be elected by acclamation. Carried.

Mr. Hartman said that all the others who had been elected similarly should be dealt with in like manner.

Mr. Craig moved that the High School Committee be instructed to fit up a room for the Board for its next meeting.

Mr. Hartman moved, on behalf of the Grant sub-district, the use of a room for the Board of Education to meet in. Accepted.

Mr. Sterret moved that the rules were authorized to fit up a room for the Board.

Mr. Aiken reported a visit to the High School, and said it was in good condition.

Mr. Sterret reported that the High School Committee would meet on Vacation

Mr. Sims from the Committee on Vacation reported as follows:

To the President and Members of the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—Your Committee on Vacations would respectfully report, having organized and elected Mr. David Sims as Chairman, that they would recommend the adoption of the following resolutions, viz:

Resolved, That a vacation of the schools be and is hereby declared from the last Thursday, the 30th inst., until Monday, April 10th.

Resolved, That the Secretary be authorized to pay the janitors their regular salaries for this month on Friday, the 31st inst.

DAVID SIMS,
ROBERT CRAIG,
LEWIS J. FLEMING,
J. L. HAMILTON.

Resolutions adopted.

Mr. Hartman reported from Mute School: the committee had met and organized, but no business had yet been transacted. Mr. Hartman reported the Colored School: the committee met and went through, and examined the schools. They appear to be doing well. But there is a great irregularity of attendance, of the want of co-operation of the parents. The attendance is irregular. Report accepted.

Mr. Hartman said that a little row had occurred, and he made a motion that Mr. McEwen succeed Mr. Mays on the Building Committee. Mr. McEwen declined to act, and nomin

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15, 1871.

HEADQUARTERS
REPUBLICAN STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE,
of Pennsylvania,
No. 1105 Chestnut Street,
PHILADELPHIA, January 23, 1871.

In pursuance of the Resolution of the Republican State Central Committee, adopted at Altoona, August 16, 1870, a State Convention, composed of delegates from each Senatorial and Representative District in the number to which each district is entitled in the Legislature, will meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, at 12 o'clock, noon, on the 17th DAY of MAY, A. D. 1871, to nominate candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, and to take action upon the question of Constitutional Reform, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it.

MAILON H. DICKINSON,
Chairman Executive Committee of State Central Committee.

GEORGE W. HAMERSLY,
M. S. QUAY,
JAMES W. M. NEWLIN, } Secretaries. ja27

BONDS at Frankfort, 96¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 50.

GOLD closed in New York on yesterday at 111¼@111¾.

THE London *Times* congratulates Europe upon the results of the Black Sea Conference. A treaty has been signed which abrogates the restrictions on the admission of foreign men-of war into the Dardanelles and Bosphorus.

WE omitted to state yesterday that the minority report of the Committee on Southern Outrages was not based on the testimony taken, but was, as it shows on its face, intended as a reply to the report of the majority. If the minority had based their report on the evidence, it is extremely doubtful if they could have differed from that of the majority.

ALL who love the peace and welfare of our whole country will be rejoiced to know that the Republican members of Congress have resolved not to adjourn until adequate legislation shall be had to suppress the outrages in the South. The Secretary of War has telegraphed to General Terry, Commander of the Department of the South, to send troops to Chester and York counties, South Carolina, to assist in quelling the insurrection in that State. It is evident that speedy and stringent legislation is necessary to secure protection to the life and property of loyal citizens in many places in the South.

A REPORT reaches us from Washington, by way of New York, that Senator Cameron will be forced to resign the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, on account of ill health. We do not know that there is any truth in the report of the venerable Senator's intentions to resign, but we do know that his health is very feeble, and that the accident which he met with recently has incapacitated him, in a great measure, for the performance of his usual duties. Should he see fit to resign, it is probable that Senator Morton will be appointed in his place. Later telegrams may give more definite information on the matter.

SANTO DOMINGO.

There is a very general disposition shown among Democratic journalists to prepare beforehand the report of the Santo Domingo Commission. Long before there was any opportunity to hear from the Commission, it was given out by those who pretend to hold secret converse with Neptune, and all other imaginary deities, that the "Tennessee," the war steamer in which it and its party sailed, had gone to the bottom of old ocean and not a soul was saved. For this wicked report there was not the slightest foundation. It is true that that most impersonal Dame, Madame Rumor, gave out that the vessel was not sea worthy, and that several persons had refused to "ship" in her because of her unfitness to make the voyage with any degree of safety. But none of these persons, we believe, has as yet been found. Their names are as yet unknown, and we are sure now will ever remain so, for the Commissioners have already reported that the Tennessee is in every respect a sea worthy, and noble craft. Nor is it likely that that member of Congress who characterised her as a portion of the rotten and worn out navy of the United States will give his experience soon again in matters pertaining to naval architecture, since he has learned that the Tennessee has only been built a few years. There was no reason why the rumor should have been started as to her foundering. As the President himself remarked not long since, "it might as well have been said that the island to which the Commission had sailed had sunk beneath the sea."

We think there is about as much reason for giving out in advance of the return of the Commission, what their report will be, as there was for the pure fabrication that the Tennessee had foundered. Every thing goes to show that the Commission have framed an honest purpose to make a fair and truthful report, according to the facts they have ascertained. This is evident from the fact, that each one is reducing to writing his own opinions, without receiving any suggestions from the others. No better means could have been resorted to in order to secure candor and fairness in the presentation of facts. From all any one knows there is as much ground for saying that the report will be unfavorable as that it will be the reverse.

We should not certainly condemn men, and hold them up as mere tools before we hear what they have to say. Whatever their report may be, there is good ground for believing that it will be fair and truthful. It is almost impossible, in the circumstances, that it could be any thing else. Let us wait then till we hear the facts.

NO DIVISION OF PARTY.

The opposition press is greatly elated on account of the temporary effervescence produced among some Republicans by the refusal of the Senatorial caucus to place Mr. Sumner in the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Affairs. The Democrats hail with delight what they consider a good prospect for a breach in the Republican ranks, and claim that as they destroyed themselves and threw the control of national affairs into the hands of the present dominant party by "striking" the name of the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas from the Committee on Territories in 1858, a similar result must follow the refusal of Republican members of the United States Senate to assign Mr. Sumner, during the present Congress, to a position which he has held for a number of years. Of this result we have no fear. The Republican party possesses too much of the cohesive power of principle to be affected seriously by any such trifling event. Its existence is not suspended on the shoulders of any one man. Its unity will not be affected by the chairmanship of a Committee on Foreign Affairs, however important that position may be. That Senator Sumner filled it with distinguished ability for a long period, all must admit, but the appointment of another in his place will neither compromise the nation, nor disrupt the Republican party.

With our knowledge of Senator Sumner's fealty to the doctrines and policy of the Republican party, we are prepared to say, that no one will scout more heartily, the idea of a division in its ranks than he will. He has an abiding faith and an unwavering confidence in the principles of eternal righteousness and virtue upon which Republicanism is based. To the maintenance and triumph of these principles he has bended all the powerful energies of a brilliant genius and gifted intellect during a long and useful life. He has done battle too often with the opponents of their progress to lend his influence and aid now to any thing that would endanger their complete and final triumph. He may have manifested too much of the infirmities of senility in the short speech which he made recently in relation to the chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations, and in other speeches in the Senate, but so long as he retains his sober senses, and the vigor of a ripe and matured intellect he will never consent, we are fully persuaded, to the division of a party which has secured the emancipation of millions of his fellow men, removed the dark stain of human bondage from the fair face of the Model Republic, and regenerated and saved the country. Strong and determined as he may be in his likes and dislikes of individuals, he is not the man to sacrifice principles which have been defended by so much patriotism, blood and treasure to the gratification of a personal antipathy, or the healing of wounds which he may *imagine* have been inflicted on his personal honor.

Our Democratic friends have frequently regaled themselves with delusive hopes. They told us most confidently that Mr. Lincoln could not be re-elected, *because* Republicans never did succeed in carrying a national election twice in succession. The result shows how far they were mistaken, and that the history of political parties does not always repeat itself.

If the refusal to appoint men of honor, patriotism and distinction to responsible and important positions, or the removal of them from them, is sufficient to produce division in a political party, the Republican body would have become dismembered, and been torn into fragments, and scattered to the four winds of heaven long since. President Lincoln we believe made some "removals," and refused to appoint certain distinguished men, who would, it was claimed, have greatly strengthened his party, to important and responsible positions. Other Republican standard-bearers have done the same. But the party remains intact. No rent has yet taken place that has weakened its power. Republicans believe in principles, not in men, and there is no fear of any immediate division in their ranks, arising from recent occurrences.

SUICIDE.

Acts of suicide, or self murder, are becoming fearfully numerous. Almost every day one, or more is chronicled in the local press, or flashed over the wires through the country. The increase in this species of crime is far more, in our opinion, than proportionate to the increase in the population. A suicide (*felo de se*) is guilty of a violation of the moral law of God, which in the Sixth precept emphatically prohibits murder. "Thou shall not kill." In English law it is ranked among the higher crimes which man can perpetrate. "The law of England" says the renowned Blackstone, "wisely and religiously considers that, no man hath a power to destroy life, but by a commission from God, the author of it; and as the suicide is guilty of a double offence, one spiritual, in invading the prerogative of the Almighty, and rushing into his immediate presence uncalled for; the other temporal, against the King, who hath an interest in the preservation of all his subjects, the law hath therefore ranked it among the highest crimes, making it a peculiar species of felony, a felony committed on one's self." It is a threefold crime committed against the author and disposer of life, the state of which the felon is a member, and himself. It is one of the most horrid and revolting crimes, and every legal restraint and intimidation that legislative wisdom could devise have been used in England to deter men from committing it. The penal code has denounced "punishment" on the "reputation and fortune" of the man who commits it. Down to the reign of George IV. the felon was denied sepulture in a church-yard or necropolis, and the performance of Christian rites at his funeral was solemnly prohibited. Other indignities were shown to the corpse of a suicide, with which our readers are all familiar. An estate in which the wife of a *felo de se* had a life interest was forfeited to the King, and she was deprived of all right to it except at the mercy of the monarch.

We do not know that ever suicide has been made "punishable" by law in this country, although the crime is always revolting to the moral sensibilities of our people. And notwithstanding all the legal means resorted to in England to prevent its commission, it is still fearfully prevalent there. The latest statistics, upon which we can lay our hands, show that in England and Wales more than one thousand persons commit suicide every year. Between the years 1852 and 1856 there were 5,415 suicidal deaths, 1,182 of which occurred in 1856, and 1,076 in 1855. Of the 5,415, 3,886 were males, and 1,529 females.

The cure for this epidemic evil lies in something more efficient than statutory enactments. A man who is so devoid of moral heroism and courage, as to put hands on his own life, will care little about the infliction of any punishment which the law may denounce when he has placed himself beyond its reach. To stay the the progress of the epidemic evil there must be the inculcation of sound morality. Men must be taught to have a decent respect for the laws and prerogatives of the great Creator, and the tender sensibilities of society.

It has been ascertained that the proportion of suicides committed during each year is, in Pennsylvania, 1 to 15,875; Baltimore, 1 to 13,656; Boston, 1 to 12,500; and New York, 1 to 7,707. There must be some reason, some procuring or impelling cause, for this terrible work of self-destruction. The Stoic philosophers called self-murder, heroism, and deemed it meritorious for a man to destroy himself in order to get rid of intolerable evils. But the great Commentator on English law justly remarks that it was "real cowardice," and that the act of self-destruction was committed by these pretending heroes to avoid the hardships they had not the fortitude to endure.

Among the Jews, suicides were for a long time unusual. The cases of Saul Ahithophel, and we may perhaps include Samson, are the first of which we have any authentic record. The evil never became prevalent among the descendants of Abraham until they entered into fierce conflicts with the Romans. Then many of them committed the unlawful act in order to escape falling into the hands of their inhuman and barbarous foes. Suicide was prohibited among the Greeks, and in the earlier days of the Roman Republic it was so uncommon that it was seldom deemed necessary to enact any laws against it. It was not until the Romans were brought under the influence of Stoical and Epicurean philosophy, and gave themselves to luxury and pleasure that the crime attained to any degree of prevalence among them.

It was formerly supposed that the crime of self-murder was only committed by the most abandoned and depraved, who led idle lives, dwelt in cellars and garrets, or slept on "stoops." This idea, however, has been exploded. The crime is not limited to those who suffer from poverty and oppression. Persons who occupy the most elevated and enviable positions in society are not unfrequently guilty of its commission. Rich merchants, accomplished clerks and salesmen, profound lawyers, and even reverend clergy (although it is admitted that the crime is more rare among this than any other class) frequently fall victims to a lack of moral heroism and courage, and take away their own lives with their own hands. The country is sometimes startled with the announcement, as it was a few days ago, that whole families, father, mother and children, have deliberately put an end to their own existence.

Now, as among the Romans and other people suicide was almost unknown until they gave themselves up to luxury and the blandishments of sensuality, so may we expect that in proportion as we give ourselves up to extravagant modes of living will the crime become more prevalent among us. Many a promising clerk or salesman allows his love of extravagance and fashionable life to lead him to be dishonest to his employer, and in order to hide his dishonor plunges himself into the deeper disgrace of putting an end to his existence. The merchant who has lived above his means frequently seeks to get rid of the difficulties in which he has involved himself by the same means. And many an industrious and frugal man has been driven to commit the nefarious deed through the extravagance of a family, which he labored long to curtail. The sooner, then, that we get rid of our extravagant folly and return to the plainer and more simple life of our ancestors, the more will we contribute to rescue our race from the deep and damning disgrace of the crime of suicide.

OUR FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from Brighton, England.

correspondence of Pittsburgh Gazette.

I believe I am a little homesick now and then. I read my American letters over and over again, and find that there is always something wanting. Sometimes I feel that, if I could only set my clods on America's soil, I would give, oh, so much; but that writhing monster, the wide, deep ocean, rolls between. However, I am not often thus, and it's not unpleasant to me to have little to do and plenty of time to look about me and see the wonders of the old world, for I am naturally rather lazy you know, and can be amused here for some time yet.

I have just returned from a trip of about three hundred miles (the round trip) which has been of great interest to me, and the pleasure one experiences from seeing these things is not by any means momentary. I left last Monday at six o'clock in the morning, (rather early for a lazy man) arrived in London at about 9 A. M., and, after a rest of a few hours, which I improved by calling on my bankers, I took the 12:50 train for Oxford. Truly it is said there is only *one* Oxford in the world. I can't attempt to give you a description of the old, old colleges—some of them are crumbling away nearly, and all have a gray, leaden, crumbly appearance. The chapels are fine, and are all the way from two to one thousand years old. I've seen so many churches since I came over here that I have in part made up, for the few Sabbaths I have been absent at home. Churches are excellent, graves and tombstones are a good thing, but too much of either is apt to tire the healthiest man, and, instead of going inside with the reverence due to such places, he is apt to find some point connected with the tombs of men who died—say seven hundred to a thousand years ago, which will or can be made ludicrous, and there are so many of these old "chappies" lying around loose in these churches, that really one can become so callous as to be able to pass the grave of a King or Queen without taking very particular note of it, and scholars, poets, etc., are no where. I only now look for the oldest ones, and when I find an old fellow who died in the tenth or eleventh century, he is of some account and claims several minutes of my time, even if the result be that I miss a train, and lose his epitaph and hear his history. But these unfortunate men who have lived and died in A. D. 1500 or thereabouts, I confess I am very little interested in, and if a man be dated in the seventeenth or eighteenth century, I never pretend to look at his signboard. I say this with all respect to the dead. It is the case with every one who goes through the *sights* of old England merely to see them. Of course there are exceptions, like Dickens and others, with whom the general public is well acquainted.

There are some twenty colleges in Oxford, all under one government I believe. The buildings consist of a chapel, hall and the domiciles of the men. The buildings of each college are in the shape of a hollow square and every thing is older than the hills, its all very classical and an air of learning seems to pervade the entire community. I regret that my life can not be lived over again, I would come to Oxford and go through a course there, *sure*. There is nothing like it, Americans have the opportunities, perhaps; at Harvard, although I doubt if that is equal to Oxford. I am positive no other American college has the advantages offered here.

There are various other minor items of interest about Oxford, such as the remains of an old castle and the old walls of the town, all of which I took in, and then pushed on to Warwick where I spent a night, starting out early next morning for Kenilworth Castle, which I saw, and it is one of the most complete old ruins possible to imagine, and so old we got hazy trying to look back to the time. It is all over run with ivy which has grown into the very walls. I noticed one mark of time which seemed truly wonderful, the stairs are of stone and one or two of them are worn entirely through, a thickness of I suppose ten inches, by human feet. It is a cheerless looking place enough and is a reminder that "what goes up must come down" as the school boys say.

From there I went to Warwick castle, which dates back as far, perhaps, as Kenilworth, but happily *it* is in a fine state of preservation. Everything inside is of the *recherche* kind, high toned in every way; pictures, ornaments, tables, etc., of fabulous value. Among other things, I saw a fine billiard table, I was not asked to try a game with the noble Earl, but as he was not at home of course I could not expect much better usage. There was one other article I fancied, which was an elegant drawing-room table inlaid with precious stones and valued at $50,000. It's a cussed mean thing to be poor, I realize it more and more every day—first riches won't make an earl of a man, you know.

From Warwick I went over to Stratford-on-Avon, saw the house where Shakspeare was first introduced to his worthy mother, and was in the identical room myself in that house, and a deuced poor one it is, too. It is so low you can hardly stand up in it; the beams are a part of the ceiling, and it's all covered with the names of visitors—not room to insert a pin between them. From thence I went to his last resting place. There is no name on his slab, although there is, I suppose, no doubt of the identity of the grave, as his bust is there in a niche above, placed there by his sister.

I forgot to say that I went to see Madame Tussaud's collection of "wax figgers" in London. They are the finest in the world. I there saw all the fixins' taken by Wellington from Napoleon at the battle of Waterloo, and I might send you a small piece of cotton that I stole from the identical carriage Napoleon used at Waterloo, from the seat cushion. I saw all this when I got back to London, where I stayed over a couple of days, and went to Christie's Minstrels, the Alhambra, the Oxford Concert Hall, and the Houses of Parliament. Christie's was first rate; the hall was trimmed with flags, and our glorious emblem was prominently displayed. The Alhambra is a lively place where you meet the gay people of the town, get your drink at the bar, and see spectacular pieces and the ballet. The Oxford is the same sort of a place, only a little more so. I think it would pay to start one of these halls in old Pittsburgh. I have several programmes and shall keep them for reference in case I should desire to attempt it. They are really a great institution in London; there you can go and get a steak or chop, tea, coffee, etc., in addition to being entertained for from sixpence to two shillings with a play of no inferior class, good music, pantomime, etc. The war songs of France and Prussia are very *popular* here now. Those of Prussia, however, are unpopular with the *masses*, and are violently kissed while *La Marseillaise* is cheered with rounds of applause, in which I, as an American, always join, although I fear it will not help the cause of poor France. There must be more generalship and less resort to fine words before she can hope to fight against Prussia's disciplined troops. It is a pity, isn't it?

Of English *society* I've not seen much—one or two tea parties comprise it all. I find the natives a very pleasant and well informed class on all subjects, more especially on politics in which they all delight. I must tell you of a little incident that occurred while I was "doing" the Houses of Parliament. In one of the halls there is a fresco of the sailing of the Pilgrim Fathers, and an elderly woman, who made it a business to explain these frescos and other objects of interest, was discoursing upon the different pictures with great glibness. She pasued at this picture and said to her audience of red faced English country girls: "this picture is or represents the departure of some people to found some colony and I believe they were all lost and never heard from!" An American who stood near her said at once: Madame you are mistaken, but she paid no attention and passed on. In this way I formed the acquaintance of an American gentleman whom I found to be an agreeable companion for the remnant of the day.

America seems to have had little notoriety until our rebellion, the Pacific Railway, and Jim Fisk, Jr., opened the eyes of England and her commons to the facts that we could fight and had a big army; could build a railroad and had a big country; could swindle, and had a big swindler, as the English call Mr. Fisk; but in this I do not coincide, as I consider him a shrewd, smart man. The courts and judges of New York are, perhaps, no honor to us, but I think Fisk is, and far from being such a swindler as many think him over here. I consider him a friend to humanity in many ways. He has done a heap of good in reducing rates of freight, has exposed the rottenness of many public men, and has rendered many other public services which I have not time to enumerate. GUS.

THE CHAIRMANSHIP.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE: We heartily approve of your defence of the action of the American Senate in removing Charles Sumner from the Chairmanship of the Committee on Foreign Relations. Our approval of that removal has nothing in it that relates even remotely to party or to preference, but solely to the proper respect that each individual Senator must have for himself personally. Who is Charles Sumner? and "upon what strong meat has he fed," that in this Republican country he has grown great enough to dictate not only to the Executive and his advisers, but to his peers in the Senate Chamber? Has it come to this, that the "moon and stars shall bow down to him?" We trow not. But let Mr. S. know at once that his opintons are worth just as much and no more than the least of his fellow-members in the Senate, and he will change his tactics.

If this Government of the people and for the people is to stand, then the Senator who is unwise enough to intrude his opinions offensively will experience just what this Massachusetts Senator has justly brought upon himself.

We write as a citizen with no political predilections, with no political aspirations, but with a real interest in the permanency of our Republican Government. Mr. Sumner is just as dear to me as any other Senator and has our personal respect as a Senator, but no farther than his course indicates modesty and Republican simplicity. We therefore think that "the tempest in a teapot" which is agitating the country should at once subside.

REPUBLICAN.

Woman's Fitness for Politics.

If office seeking, party spirit, fraud and intrigue, and all their accompanying vices, are decided to be the true definition of politics, then we will admit woman's unfitness for the science; for his corruption and these vices are foreign to her nature. But this is not the true definition of the term; neither is it the idea we have in view when speaking of woman's fitness for politics. Politics has a deeper, nobler significance than this to woman, if not to man. To her the ballot and legislation, simply as political weapons, are of minor importance compared with the right of citizenship, and through that, to self protection, which it is designed to secure, and of which they have been deprived.

Besides this, it is a fact, well attested to, that women have a greater respect for law and order than men. The peace and harmony of the home circle is oftener destroyed by men than women, through fits of intemperance and false faith. And thus of public peace; it is frequently disturbed by massacres, mobs, bacchanalian revelries, fist fights of men, but never by women; which shows conclusively that women are possessed of a greater control of temper and inclination, and hence a greater capacity to maintain law and order, and are, therefore, better adapted than men are to make and administer law. These are the elements of all legislation as legislation is the frame work of all government, of which politics is the science. This brings us to the true definition of the term politics, and the true elements of woman's character as being peculiarly adapted to the same.

Why should we question woman's capacity for this science, possessed as she is with unbounded sympathy, adaptation, intuitive perception and quick susceptibilities of moral truth? Her sympathy and intuitive perception would search out all the mysterious links of cause and effect which have been so sadly overlooked in man's legislation. Her nice adaptation would give the true adjustment and balance to law, as yet unknown, while her special adaptness for moral truth would correct the despotism that lurks, serpent like, in every corner and crevice of the law; in a word, law and government are destined to be regenerated through woman's peculiar fitness for this science, as also her abundant experience in the technicalities of government obtained through her management and control of the family groupe. Has she not had experience here in controlling all the wayward elements in human nature. With every passion and propensity has she not been called upon to contend in the family relation and adapt to each a peculiar form of government? Then why deny her fitness for assisting in the government of the nation?

Who should know better than a mother how to plan salutary and wholesome laws for the welfare of a nation, or have a nicer tact in the modes of administering and enforcing them? Who should know better than a mother how to maintain harmony, peace and unity in such an extensive family of grown up children as our nation presents? Has not her position as umpire in the petty strifes and contentions of childhood and youth fitted her to preside with gentleness but firmness over a nation's welfare; to mete out justice to each and all her children, daughters as well as sons, and as it has never yet been meted out?

Have the examples of history been forgotten, the statesmanship of the many noble queens the world has known, and who have been benefactors to their countries and the mothers of the people? Do not forget the noble conduct of Elizabeth Henrick, a Quaker woman, who wrote out the problem of the West India question, which had puzzled Brougham, Lundily, etc; and all the great minds of England, all of whom were unable to penetrate the mystery? Let not memory fail us here. Nor should we forget to honor the conduct of those noble men, who humbly listened to a woman's counsel, and for seven years followed her instruction in the settlement of great social questions.

Coming down to later times, has not England been better governed, suffered less from war and bloodshed under the rule and reign of Queen Victoria than if governed by a king?

Do not all great and good men acknowledge themselves more indebted to a mother's influence and government than to a father's for their honor and success in life; and in the restraint of the unruly and the reformation of the vicious, does not the experience and success of Mrs. Fry, Mrs. Farnham, Florence Night ingale and others, show conclusively that woman's management and rule is found to be far more potent than man's coarser appliances?

Considering all these facts, and many more too numerous to mention, the talent of women for politics it were folly to deny or gainsay, for we perceive that politics, when rightly defined, is just the science for which women are especially adapted, both on account of their capacity and their maternal sphere; and, in speaking of women here, we do not mean "ladies" whose butterfly life is an eternal reproach to the laws, customs and false education that have forced, alas, so many of them into such an emptiness and insignificance of life and soul, the contemplation of which is enough to make angels weep.—*Woodhull & Claflin's Weekly.*

Failure of Logging Operations in Wisconsin.

A citizen of Oshkosh, says the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, who has just returned from the Upper Wolf River pineries, reports that the recent snow storms did not extend into the pine regions, and that when he left the snow was scarcely one inch deep. Lumbermen are coming out in large numbers, all hope of retrieving the past winter's misfortunes being at an end. The amount of logs cut in the Wolf River pineries is estimated at 100,000,000 feet, less than two-thirds the usual amount. Fears are entertained that the water in the spring will not be sufficiently high to enable the lumbermen to forward to market the logs which have been got out.

Advices from the St. Croix country are of a similar discouraging character. The snow is almost entirely gone, and most of the camps have sent home their hired teams, not deeming it profitable to retain them longer. Not to exceed 50,000,000 feet of logs have thus far been banked on the St. Croix and its tributaries, which is a great falling off from former seasons.

(For the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

THE ALLEGHENY.

BY JOHN K. HOLMES.

Lone river, to-night,
Thy ripples, gleam bright,
As onward thou movest
In soft moonlight.

Where the night wind moans,
Round the dark pine's zones,
Thy head-waters gurgle
Mid moss-covered stones.

The wild hill's side,
In its steep, barren pride,
Contracts its loan shadows
With thy gleaming tide.

The year's silent tread,
Wastes the rocks overhead
Thy carreen'd grind pebbles
To pave thy cool bed.

Now the hunter's recline
Neath the tree-clasping vine;
They dread not the gaunt wolf
Nor the lone panther's whine.

The boat bearing true,
With its song singing crew,
Has stolen fr m memory
The red man's canoe.

Lone river, to-night,
Thy ripples gleam bright,
As onward thou movest
In the soft moonlight.

Through my soul thou hast brought
Neath the moonlight of thought,
The ripples of calm dreams
In lone fancy wrought.

FOUND DROWNED

But was identified by having his clothes marked with

THE KIDDER'S RAVEN INK.

Sold only in Pittsburgh at JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S DRUG STORE, corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

Have this day received a very large stock of Low, son & Hayden's Chinese Elderflower, Brown Windsor, Honey and Glycerine Soaps, in one pound and half pound bars. Also Lowe's, Lubin's and Rimmell's celebrated Perfumes, which we offer at the lowest prices, by the dozen or single bottle. Don't fail to call and examine our splendid assortment. Remember the place,

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) street.

AN INSALUBRIOUS SEASON.

Spring is welcome, but not its diseases. We should be glad to have its bloom without its fogs, its vapors, its sudden changes of temperature, and the agues, fits of indigestion, bilious attacks, and other harassing disorders which they engender. As this cannot be, it behooves all sensible people to do the best they can to escape such serious drawbacks on the poetry of the season. Ask any physician what the weak and delicate ought to do when miasma infects the air. The answer will be, "tone and regulate the system." But how? That is the important question. A dozen medical men would probably recommend as many different medicines. On the other hand, the thousands who have tested the virtues of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an invigorant and alterative, will recommend but one, the wholesome preven tive and restorative in which their own experience has taught them to trust. A course of this rar vegetable stimulant, commenced now, would save many a pang to the feeble and debilitated. It would be wise economy too, for it would probably preclude the necessity for medical advice. Without disparagement to a profession which all intelligent men and women respect and honor, it is just as well, if possible, to keep out of the doctors' hands, and they would have comparatively few cases of fever and ague, dyspepsia, biliousness, nervousness, and general debility to attend to, if this agreeable and healthful specific were in universal use.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER &
VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
MACHINERY,
Steam Pumps,
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES.
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.
Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GRATES.
GRATES.
Keep Your Houses Clean,
AND
SAVE FUEL,
BY USING THE
Wellman Patent Reflector
STOVE AND GRATE.
Which Stand Without a Rival.

The WELLMAN STOVE is furnished with the "REFLECTION GRATE" and possesses all the advantages of an open fire place; it is specially adapted to houses where the flues are too small to admit a grate, and affords all the comforts of a CHEERFUL OPEN FIRE.

1st. A saving of one-half of heat it has *double* the intensity of any other grate.

2d. It is unquestionably the most cleanly—no soot or ashes escaping into the room—which, in the ordinary Grate, proves so detrimental to carpets and furniture.

3d. The combustion is *perfect*. There is no waste in unburnt cinders—every ounce of the fuel is so completely consumed, that nothing remains but the finest ashes.

4th. As an economizer of fuel—there being an actual saving of at least 25 per cent.

5th. It is highly ornamental.

6th. It is set so deep in the chimney, that it is much safer, and also less liable to puff in windy weather.

7th. A slight motion of the shaker cleanses the entire grate, and causes it to burn with great brilliancy and intensity of heat.

Samples may be seen and references had at the store of W. BARNES, corner of 3d avenue and Market street, Pittsburgh; W. F. GOODWIN, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the FOUNDRY, corner Dungeness Way and Water street, Pittsburgh.

Parties who are building, or who contemplate changing Grates, are respectfully requested to examine "The Wellman." Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

L. H. SMITH & CO.,
Manufacturers,
West Point Foundry.
de1

GRAFF,
HUGUS
& CO.,
Manufacturers of
Cooking and Heating
STOVES,
RANGES, FURNACES,
AND
Fine Grate Fronts,
INCLUDING THE
COLUMBIA COOK STOVE,
Confidence Cook Stove,
The Boston
DOUBLE-OVEN IMPROVED
Cooking Range,
Nile's Improved Star Range,
AND
FIERY FURNACE.
OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE:
206 and 208
Liberty Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN ATTRACTIVE
OF
NEW GOODS,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLES.

At 12½ Cents,
Double Width Alpacas,
A GREAT BARGAIN.

At 12½c., yard wide Dark Chintzes.
At 10c., all the best Prints.
At 6½c., 3-4 Unbleached Muslin.
At 8c., 4-4 Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c., 4-4 Bleached Muslin, extra good.
At 18½c., 4-4 White Irish Linen, very cheap.
At 35c., 6-4 Unbleached Table Linen, extra heavy.

Spring Dress Goods
Plain Black and Colored Alpacas.
Plain and Fancy Poplins,
Plaid Poplins, spring styles.
Japanese and Irish Poplins,
Black and Colored Dress Silks
Satin Cloths for Ladies' Suits.
Bright Plaid for Children.

Shawls, Skirts and Underwear,
AT
VERY LOW PRICES
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Ladies' Underwear
DEPARTMENT.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
Library Hall,
197 AND 199 PENN STREET.
Have just opened in this line a large assortment of
LADIES
Muslin and Cambric Underwear,
OF SUPERIOR STYLE AND MAKE,
COMPRISING
Ladies' Night Dresses,
Chemises, Drawers,
Toilet Sacques,
Tucked Skirts,
Flounced Skirts,
Handsome Trail Skirts,
Fine Tucked Skirts at 75c.
10 Tucked Skirts, ex. good, at $1.
These Goods All New and Fresh,
AND
SELLING AT LOW PRICES.

New Bridal, Quaker, and Princess Alice
CRINOLINES.
Ladies' Hosiery
IN GREAT VARIETY.
NOVELTIES IN
Gents' Neck Wear,
FINE SHIRTS, SUSPENDERS, &c.
New Goods Every Day
THIS WEEK.
mh1
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.

FLORENCE KRAMER ..... WM. M. VOGLESON
Kramer & Vogleson,
No. 179 Liberty Street,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CONFECTIONERY,
AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN FRUITS, PICKLES, SAUCES,
Ketchups, Canned Fruits, Vegetables, etc.
fe24:n81
CHAS. OSTENDORFF,
Manufacturer of all kinds of
Store, Church,
Hall, Bank and
House Furniture,
And
Carving, Emblematic Signs, Counters and Shelving,
No. 85 Liberty Street, Cor. Fourth,
mh10:n90 PITTSBURGH, PA.
ELABORATELY FINISHED and
HIGHLY ORNAMENTED
Nickel Plated Parlor Grates & Fenders
OF ALL VARIETIES AND STYLES.
For fine houses, can be had at
BISSELL & CO.'S,
235 LIBERTY STREET.
A general assortment of Fine and Common Grates always on hand. fe18:n6
A. H. English & Co.,
98 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Publishers of OSGOOD'S PROGRESSIVE SERIES OF SCHOOL BOOKS, including Osgood's Reader and Speller, Dean's Arithmetic, Burtt's Grammars, and Cowley's System of Penmanship
All orders by mail promptly filled. de30:n58
MULES AND HORSES
FOR SALE.
15 heavy KENTUCKY DRAFT MULES.
15 ROOM and ENTRY PIT MULES.
5 heavy DRAFT HORSES.
5 Light DRIVING HORSES.
For sale by
S. B. SMITH,
38 Corry street,
de30:56 Allegheny city.
CHEAP
STOVES AND TINWARE.
FENDERS,
COAL BOXES,
FIRE IRONS, &c., &c.
P. C. DUFFY'S,
ja20:d4 146 Grant street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STIVE STOCK
OF
GOODS,
AT
SEMPLES.

LACE CURTAINS.
Nainsooks, Jaconets Cambrics,
Plain and Spotted Swisses,
White and Colored Tarletans,
Irish Linens and Piques,
Marseilles and Honey Comb Quilts,
Table Damasks and Table Napkins.

SHIRT FRONTS.
NEW SPRING STYLES IN
Hats and Bonnets,
RIBBONS AND FLOWERS.

At 81.25, Ladies' Black and Colored Kid Gloves, the best made; none better.
At 75c., Gents' Colored Kid Gloves, a bargain.
At 12½c., Ladies' Colored Lisle Thread Gloves
At 62½c., Ladies' Undervests.
At 10 and 12½c., Gents' Neck Ties.
At 12½c., and 18¾c., Ladies' Lace Collars.

Hosiery, Gloves, Notions, &c.,
At Bargain Prices,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NEW LOAN OF THE UNITED STATES—IMPORTANT CIRCULAR.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, February 25th, 1871.

Public notice is hereby given that books will be opened on the sixth day of March next, in this country and in Europe, for subscriptions to the National Loan, under the Act approved July 14, 1870, entitled "An Act to authorize the Refunding of the National Debt," and the Act in amendment thereof, approved January 20, 1871.

The proposed loan comprises three classes of Bonds, namely:

First—Bonds to the amount of five hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Second—Bonds to the amount of three hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after fifteen years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four and a half per cent. per annum.

Third—Bonds to the amount of seven hundred millions of dollars, payable in coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after thirty years from the date of their issue, and bearing interest, payable quarterly in coin, at the rate of four per cent. per annum.

Subscriptions to the loan will have preference in the following order, namely:

First—Subscriptions that may be first made for five per cent. bonds to the amount of two hundred millions of dollars; of which there will be reserved for twenty days, one half for subscribers in this country and one-half for subscribers in foreign countries.

Second—Subscriptions for equal amounts of each class of bonds.

Third—Subscriptions for equal amounts of bonds bearing interest at the rate of four and a half per cent. and of bonds bearing interest at the rate of five per cent.

Fourth—Subscriptions for any five per cent. bonds that may not be subscribed for in the preceding classes.

When a subscription is made the subscriber will be required to deposit two per cent. of the amount thereof, in coin or currency of the United States, or in bonds of the class to be exchanged, to be allowed for by the Government, when the bonds are delivered; and payment may be made either in coin or in bonds of the United States known as FIVE-TWENTY BONDS, at their par value.

The coin received in payment will be applied to the redemption of five-twenty bonds, and the debt of the United States will not be increased by this loan.

The bonds will be registered or issued with coupons, as may be desired by subscribers. Registered bonds will be issued of the denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000; and coupon bonds of each denomination except the last two. The interest will be payable, in the United States, at the office of the Treasurer, any Assistant Treasurer, or Designated Depositary of the Government, quarterly, on the first days of February, May, August, and November in each year.

The bonds of the several classes aforesaid, and the interest thereon, are exempt from the payment of all taxes or dues of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal or local authority.

After maturity, the bonds last issued will be first redeemed, by classes and numbers, as may be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The bonds will be issued at the United States Treasury, but the agents for the negotiation of the loan in Europe are authorized to make arrangements with subscribers for the transmission of bonds to the agents through whom subscriptions may be received.

Subscribers in the United States will receive the new bonds of the agents with whom the subscriptions are made.

In the United States the National Banks are authorized to receive sub-scriptions, and subscriptions may also be made at the office of the Treasurer of the United States, or of any Ass

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,

BANKERS,

No. 78 Fourth Ave.,

Buy and sell all kinds of

Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS at the NEW YORK STOCK BOARD.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

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James T. Brady & Co.,

BANKERS,

Fourth Avenue and Wood Street.

Financial Agents of United States FOR FUNDED LOAN Of 1880, 1885 and 1900.

SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

MONEY AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. }

Robinson Bros., No. 78 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks, from their latest advices by wire:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1881	112¾	112¾
5-20s—1867	112¾	113
" 1864	112	113
" 1865	110¾	110¾
" 1865 new	110¾	110¾
" 1867	110¾	110¾
" 1868	111¾	111¾
10-40s	108¾	108¾
6s	114	115
Currency 6s	111	111½
Gold	111¾	111¾
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	98¾	98¾
Hudson	93¾	93¾
Erie	20	21⅜
Reading	102	101¾
Lake Shore	87¾	88½
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	117¾	115¾
Rock Island	111¾	111¾
Chicago & N. W.	79¾	80
Do. Preferred	92¾	92¾
St. Paul, Common	55¾	55
Do. Preferred	77	77
Wabash	47¾	54¾
Do. Preferred	77¾	77
Ohio & Mississippi	48¾	43¾
Pacific Mail	42¾	43¾
West. Union Telegraph	55¾	55¾
Adams Express	69¾	69¾
U. S. Express	46¾	45¾

Closing quotations as received by James T Brady & Co.:

Gold	111¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '65	110¾
U. S. 6s, 1881	115¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '67	110¾
U. S. 5-20 1862	112¾	5-20 Jan. & Jy. '68	111
U. S. 5-20 1864	111¾	10-40 C. R. R.	93
U. S. 5-20 1865	112¾	C. P. R. R.	95¾
U. S. 5-20 1865 new	109	Cy. Pacifics	113¾

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 14, 1871.

The gold market was firm to-day, with an advance in sales at the Foreign Exchange. All the sales have been at 111¾@111¾. Government bonds quiet but steady on the entire list, the changes as compared with prices yesterday being unimportant. Loans were made at from 1 to 3⅞ per cent. Clearances reached a total of $24,000,000. It is estimated that upwards of $10,000,000 have thus far been subscribed to the new loan. The new loan will be advertised for the first time to-morrow in Frank-fort.

Speculation in stocks dull and tame, except in one or two specialties, in which considerable activity is reported. The chief features have been in Ohio & Mississippi, Northwestern preferred, Western Union Telegraph and Pacific Mail. The rest of the list is quiet and firm. The miscellaneous list is active on coal stocks. Express stocks dull. Money easy, at from 4 to 5 per cent. State bonds steady, with the exception of South Carolina new bonds of January and July issue, and they left off offered at 60. Tennessees steady and neglected and Virginias remain firm.

Sterling exchange 9¼.

GOVERNMENTS—Coupons, '81, 115¾; 5-20s, '62, 112¾; '64, 111½; '65, 112; new do, 110¾; '67, 110¾; '68, 111¾; 10-40s, 109¾; Currency 6s, 115¾.

STATE BONDS—Missouri 6s, old Tennessee, new do, 64; new Virginia, 67; old do 74; old North Carolina, 47; new do, 32.

Western Union Telegraph, 55¾; Quicksilver 14¾; Mariposas; do preferred 9¾; Adams Express 69; Wells Fargo Express 43; A. M. U. Express 47¾; United States Express 45; Express 47¾; Pacific Mail 43¾; New York Central 98; Erie 20¾; preferred 43; Harlem 134; preferred 131; Reading 101¾; Michigan Central 117¾; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 116; Northwestern 79¾; preferred 91¾; Rock Island 111¾; New Jersey Central 106; St. Paul 55¾; preferred 76¾; Wabash 54; preferred 76, Fort Wayne 95; Terre Haute 29; do preferred 55; Chicago & Alton 112¾; do preferred 115; Ohio & Mississippi 48; C. C. & I. 86; B. & O. 150; Lake Shore 88; Illinois Central 134¾.

PITTSBURGH MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. }

APPLES—The market is reported a little slow, though there is no change in prices, $4@5 per bbl. The demand is mainly for small lots, and while the supply is not large, it is nevertheless, full equal to present requirements.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted 75@80 cts per gallon for prime to choice.

ASHES—Common Soda Ash, 4 cts; Refined do 4¾; Pearl Ash, 9; Potash, 7¾.

BUTTER—Strictly prime butter is in demand and sells readily at 30 cts; choice may be quoted at 31@32 cts. There is a good supply of common and medium butter, and not much inquiry for it.

BROOM CORN—Steady at 5@6 cts.

BEANS—$1.50@2.25 per bushel.

BRESWAX—28@30 cts per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2¾@3 cts.

CHEESE—Is scarce and firm; the old crop is very much reduced and it is too early for the new. Prime York State Goshen, 19.

COAL—Anthracite quoted at $10.00@10.50 per ton.

CORNMEAL—Small sales of prime yellow at 85@90 cts per bushel.

CANDLES—Sperm and standard brands are quoted at 23 cts in 25 or 50 barrel lots, and the usual advance for small lots.

CANDLES—Quoted at 15 cts for mould, and 19 for star.

CEMENT—Sales Louisville Hydraulic at $2.40 per bbl, and Calcined Plaster at $4.50 per bbl.

CRANBERRIES—May be quoted at $12@18 per barrel, according to quality.

DRIED FRUIT—Market firm but unchanged; quarters, 10@10½; mixed, 11@11¾, and halves, 13@14. Apples may be quoted at 6@8 cts. Blackberries, 13@14.

EGGS—Continue dull and heavy under the influence of large receipts and prices are weak and drooping. To-day's sales ranged to be regarded as the ruling quotation.

FEATHERS—We are reported sales of No 1 live geese feathers at 57½ and 58 cts, but we quoted at 60 in small lots.

FLOUR—Is steady, with a slightly improved demand, though the market is devoid of excitement while prices remain unchanged; the receipts for some time past have been unusually small. We continue to quote western flours at $6.75@7.00 for good spring extras; $7.25 for choice Minnesota and kindred brands, $6.75@7.00 for red winter wheat and $7.25@7.50 for white. Rye Flour, $5.75@6.00.

GRAIN—Wheat is coming in very slowly, and with a continued fair milling demand, and prices are maintained, $1.35@1.40 for red and $1.45@1.50 for white. Oats, steady but unchanged; sales on wharf and track at 55@56, and small lots, in store, at 58@60. Ear corn is scarce and wanted though not quotably higher, 72@75 on wharf for prime yellow. There seems to be little or no inquiry for shelled corn though there is very little here. Rye is in steady demand, with sales at $1.05@1.06. Barley is quiet and unchanged; sales of spring at 80@85 and fall at 90@95.

GROCERIES—Coffees, low grades, scarce and high and the indications at this time are as if higher prices for all grades would soon be reached. Sugars considerably excited and refineries are ¼ higher in the east—that is, refiners are endeavoring to establish an advance. The advance, however, it is thought, will only be temporary and will be checked as stocks accumulate—the refineries are all full of orders and cannot fill them any faster or higher and hold very firmly. Rice seems to be wholly in the hands of speculators and may not be lower this season; the future of the market is very uncertain. Prime and choice New Orleans molasses are scarce and holders will not make the slightest concessions, preferring to hold through the summer and let off their lower grades off on easy terms. Syrups, stronger in sympathy with refined sugars and, at the refineries, held at an advance.

COFFEE—Fancy Rio, 20; Prime, 19; Good, 18; Fair, 17; Roasting, 16@16½.

SYRUPS AND DRIPS—White Honey, 75; Mavenyer & Elders, 75; Silver Drips, 60; Lovering's, 62; other grades, 45@55.

SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11½; prime, 11¼ good, 10¾; fully fair, 10; Porto Rico Sugars 10¾@11¼; Cuba, 10@11; Demarara, 11¾@12¼.

REFINED SUGARS—Hard Sugars, 15¾; A Coffee, 12¾; "R," 12¾; Extra C, 12¾; C, yellow, 12¾.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, choice, 70; prime, 68; good, 65.

TEAS—Fancy Young Hyson, $1 40; Good, $1 10; Fair, $1. Lower grades down to 90cts. G. P. Fancy, $1 50; good, $1 25; fair, $1 10; Imperial Fancy, $1 40; good, $1 25; fair, $1; Oolong fancy, $1 25; good, 80cts; fair, 60@70c; Souchong fancy, $1 20; good, 90c; fair, 70@80c, Japan Fancy, $1; good, 90c; fair, 75c.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾c; prime, 9c; good, 8¾c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper, 22c. Pimento, 17c. Cloves, 30c. Cassia, 60c.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Currants, 11¾@12 cents. Prunes, 12¾c. Valencia Raisins, 15c. Layer Raisins, $3.25 per box.

HAY—Sold from country wagons at $14@20 per ton.

HONEY—Continues dull and cannot be quoted above 30cts.

HOMINY—$5.00@5.50 per bbl; Pearl, $6.00@6.25.

HUSKS—Quoted at 2½@3 cts.

HIDES—Green salted (all weights) 10¾@11¾; green butchers (cow and steer) 7@8; green salted kip 10@10; do calf, 16@18. Dry.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland at $2.25 per bbl and easier at $1.75.

MILL FEED—Sales in a jobbing way at $1 for bran; $1.15@1.25 for seconds and $1.50@1.80 for middlings, according to quality.

ONIONS—Stock, particularly of prime sound onions, very light and prices are well maintained, $3.00@6.00 per bbl, for fair to prime.

OILS—No 1 lard $1.00@1.10; No 2, 70; Pure; Labrador cod oil 70@75; straits, 65; bank, 60c.

PROVISIONS—Plain shoulders, 10c; Sugar Cured do, 11; ribbed sides, 12¾; Clear do, 13½; Sugar Cured Hams, 16; Prime Kettle Render, ed Lard, 13 in tes, and 14 in buckets or kegs. Dried Beef, 15. Mess Pork, $22¾. Country Lard, 11¾@12¾.

PEANUTS—Firm and may now be quoted at 3½@3¾ cts.

POTATOES—Sales of small lots at $1.30@1.50 per bushel. Jersey Sweets, $5 per bushel.

SEEDS—Clover Seed continues strong and somewhat excited and we now quote at an advance of 25 cts per bushel, $7.25@7.50. Timothy Seed is scarce but there is not much inquiry for it; $6.25@6.50. Flaxseed $2.15@2.18, and very little coming in.

SOAPS—Rosin, 5@6 cts; Chemical Olive, 7¾; Crampton's, 10; Wax, 8; Babbitts, 11; Woman's Friend, 9½; Dobbins, 8¼; Kitchen Crystals, 6; Colgate's Palm, $4.75.

SUMAC—Sales Tennessee Sumac at 4¾ cts.

TALLOW—Is dull and cannot be fairly quoted above 6@6½ cts.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky willows at 10.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, } TUESDAY, March 14, 1871. }

The market continues exceedingly dull and depressed, and operators have been hoping so long for an improvement that they have almost begun to despair. There will certainly be a reaction soon and the sooner the better; trade has been excessively dull and unsatisfactory ever since the opening of the year and as noted in our last report, the situation at present is much less favorable that at the corresponding time last year. It was thought to be bad enough then, but it is much worse now; then there was a little margin for the manufacturer, but now there is none. Then the dullness was attributed to advantages the dullness was attributed to advantages supposed to have been possessed by other refining points over Pittsburgh, the most prominent of which was cheaper freights; but all things considered, Pittsburgh is now in as good condition as any of her competitors in this and all other respects, and there is confidence and consolation in the fact that if business is dull here, it is also dull elsewhere, and that it will improve here as quick as it will at any other place.

One of our most enterprising brokers remarked to-day, that he had not made a sale for so long that he had almost forgotten how, and that he sometimes began to doubt whether he was in the oil business any longer.

CRUDE.

Market continues very dull while prices are nominally unchanged. Eleven cents seems to be regarded as the nominal price for spot, seller this month or seller until July. Advices from above report that there is more disposition to sell, but Pittsburgh can do nothing with crude at the prices still demanded.

REFINED.

Also very dull, weak and drooping. March has dropped to 23½; April nominal at 24¾; May, 25; June, 25¾; April to June, 24.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL.

Brilliant Oil Works 74, account J Munhall; Aladdin O W 228, account C W Mackey. Total ..... 302 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST PER A., V. R. R. & W. P. R. R.

H. W. C. Tweddle 50 bbls refined oil to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan, Stockdale & Co 242 bbls ref. oil to Logan Bro. & Co., Phil'a.

Montzheimer & Koehler & Co., 50 bbls ref. oil to Waring, King & Co., Phila.

Citizens Oil Co., 471 bbls refined to Tack Bros. & Co., Phila.

Livingston Bros & Co. 111 bbls refined to Poultry & Moale, Baltimore.

Total ..... 1,374 bbls

[By P. & A. Telegraph Line.]

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 14, 12 M.—Crude [illegible] firmer, March 24c asked; April 24¼c asked; May 25¼c asked; June 25¾ bid; July 25¼c bid.

6:30 P. M.—March 24¼@24c; April 24¼@24¼c; May 24¼@25; June and July 25¾; crude 13¾c

NEW YORK, March 14, 12 M.—Crude 14¼@15c asked; refined 24¼@24¼c. Market quiet and dull; no transactions.

3 P. M.—Crude 14¾; refined 24¼@24¼c. No sales. Market dull.

ROUSEVILLE, March 14 11 A. M.—Market very quiet; very little doing; not paying over $4.25.

OIL CITY, March 14, 11 A. M.—$4.25@4 30; low grade, $4.50 at Oil City; dull and nothing doing.

TIDIOUTE, March 14, 11.15 A. M.—Market very quiet with nothing doing; nominally at $4.40 @4.50 for gravity.

PLEASANTVILLE, March 14, 11 A. M.—Market quiet at $4 offering.

TITUSVILLE, March 14.—Market quiet and firm; not much doing; buyers offer $4.30.

PARKERS, March 14, 11:30 A. M.—Market quiet but firm; asking $4.40@4 45.

Markets by Telegraph.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, March 14th, 1871.

FLOUR—Extra family quiet and steady at $5.50@6.55.

WHEAT—No. 2 firm, closed steady at $1.24¾ 1.25¼; 1 p. m. steady at $1.24¾@1.24¾ cash.

CORN—No. 2 mixed firm, closed at 53¾; unchanged this P. M.

OATS—No. 2 quiet closed at 49¾c.

RYE—No. 2 quiet 89¾@90c.

BARLEY—No. 2 quiet at 77¾@79¾c.

HIGHWINES—at 87¾c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer and higher.

MESS PORK—Closed at $21.00 cash; $21.75 seller April.

LARD—Closed at 12¾@12¾c cash.

DRY SALTED—Shoulders 9c; clear sides 12¾c.

LIVE HOGS—Dull at $6.25@6.95.

CATTLE—Firm at $3.00@5.80.

HOGS—Receipts 7,000; shipments 915 head.

New York.

NEW YORK, March 14—Cotton active and firm; middling uplands 14¾c. Flour dull and declined; superfine western $5.60@6.40; common to good extra $6.60@6.80; good to choice $6.75@7.35. Rye flour and corn meal steady. Wheat 1@2c lower; spring steady; No 2 Chicago $1.25@1.26; winter $1.57@1.59. Rye quiet and unchanged. Barley active and advanced; inferior to prime State 90c; common to prime Canada West $1.05@1.18. Corn scarce and firm; mixed western 57¾@58¾c; yellow 59c. Oats firm; Jersey and Ohio 65@67c. Hay dull $1.15; shipping $1.25@1.40 retail. Hops steady. Coffee steady; Java 18 @22c. Sugar firm; Cuba 9¾@9¾c. Molasses steady; New Orleans 50@65c. Rice 8¾@8¾c. Petroleum, crude 14½c; refined quiet; Pennsylvania 25c. Tallow steady; prime sold $21; prime mess $18.25@18.75; prime mess, new $20@20.50; April to July $22@22.25. Beef quiet; mess $6@7; extra mess $8@9; India mess $21; prime mess $18.25@18.75; prime mess, new $20@20.50; April to July $22@22.25. Beef quiet; mess $6@7; extra mess $8@9; India mess $21; prime mess $18.25@18.75; prime mess, new $20@20.50. Cut meats dull; hams 12¼@14½c shoulders 8¾@9c. Lard, prime steam 12¾@13c. India 13¾; April and May 13¼c. Butter dull and unchanged; western 15@25c.

Latest.—Flour dull and in buyers favor at $6.00@6.90 shipping. Wheat firm. Rye nominal. Oats and corn firm. Pork quiet; mess $22. Lard steady 13c. Whiskey firm.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, March 14.—The recent reduction in freights and advanced state of the season induce merchants to take hold of all staple textiles required for immediate use, although the market is not characterized by any general activity. Prices are in the buyers favor. 12½@13c for best brands of standard brown sheetings and drills; 11½c for Augusta and Atlantic A; 10c for Dwight A; 9¾c for Indian Orchard W; 9c for do D; 7¾c for Portsmouth D. 12c for Hallowell improved lawns 9c; for Bates Lake; for Pepperell bleached 12½c; for Pequot bleached and colored 12½c; for Arlington blue denims 11½c; for Boston Manufacturing brown and blue drill 9c; for Beaver Creek A A do 18c; for B B do blue do 17½c; for Kennebec Mills, No. 70, 22c; for do No. 45, 19c; Pequot drills for export 12½c; for Garner & Co's. plain and high colored do 7¾@8¾c; and ile for Warren paper cambrics.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 14.—Cattle dull but, holders firm. Receipts 153 cars; against 234 up to same day last week. Sales were made of 29 Ohio steers averaging 15-28 lbs, $7.62½, and 81 head Illinois 13 lbs, $7.50. Stock fair to good of Indiana and Illinois. Sheep—No trade of any importance, mostly through shipments. 197 Illinois, averaging 80 lbs, sold for $5.90. Hogs—Receipts 67 cars; 187 head averaging 200 lbs to 222 lbs, $7.00@7.12½.

WATERTOWN, MASS., March 14.—Beef cattle; receipts of 224 head; supply 1,000 head; first choice at $11.25; extra $11.00@11; first quality $10@10.25; second $8@9.50; third $6@7. Sheep and lambs; receipts of 1,357 head; the butchers bought sparingly; sales in lots at $2.50@3.75 each; extra $4@7.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, March 14.—Tobacco: sales of 300 hhds at $3.50@6.00 for common to good lugs and $6.75@12.00 for low to medium leaf. Cotton quiet and steady, with middling at 13½@13¾c. Flour firm and in fair demand, with sales extra family at $6.25. Wheat in fair demand at $1.25@1.50 for red and white from the afternoon in store. Corn unsettled 68c. Oats 63c. Rye $1., including sacks from store. Provisions firmer but not quotably higher. Pork—mess in round lots $21; on orders $21.50. Lard—tierce 12c; kegs 13¾@13¾c. Bacon in good demand and held higher; rated clear sides 9½c; do sides clear rib 9½; do clear 11½c. Bulk Meats in light demand; shoulders 7¾c; do clear rib 8¾c; do clear 10c; clear sides 10c. Hams—sugar cured ice; do plain ice for packed. Whiskey in demand and supply light; held at 87c.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, March 14.—Cotton dull and nominal. Flour in better supply and slightly easier; superfine winter $5.75@6.00; double extra $6.25@6.50. Wheat firmer; soft Iowa spring $1.36. Corn active and firmer; mixed elevator 59½@60c. Oats active; mixed 50@51c. Barley steady at 85@90c; fall 95@$1.05. Spring rye firm at 90c. Whiskey dull and heavy; April $20.75@21.00. Bulk meat, jobbing shoulders at 7¾@7¾c; clear sides at 9¾c. Hogs quiet at $6.00@7.00. Cattle higher at $4.00@6.12½.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, March 14.—Flour steady. Wheat firm; No 1 white Michigan $1.56¾; amber Michigan $1 42¾; No 1 red Wabash $1 44; No 2 do $1 41@$1 42; No 1 red Indiana $1 42; No 2 do $1 40@$1 41; No 1 red Illinois $1 42; No 2 do $1 40@$1 41

THE DAILY GAZETTE.

HOME NEWS.

United States detectives busy.

Allegheniane want a local express office.

Criminal Court Room full of them yesterday.

Missionary enthusiasm high among the Methodists.

Agitation on the new water works question revived.

The manufacturers of brick will find a notice concerning them in to-days paper.

The City Republican Executive Committee will meet this afternoon at two o'clock, at Council Chamber, as will be seen by a notice elsewhere from the Chairman.

Fast Driving.—William Pierce was taken before Justice Ammon yesterday on a charge of fast driving on Carson street, preferred by John Waugaer, and fined $3 and costs.

The City Treasury was enriched yesterday morning by the contribution of John Hazan, who was drunk and on Allegheny Suspension Bridge. Why is it that the people prefer this bridge to terra firma when intoxicated?

A telegraphic dispatch was received in the city yesterday by a well-known operator, which conveyed the intelligence that a new well had been struck near Reno, and was yielding from seventy-five to one hundred barrels daily.

The Boy Burglars. The five boys, whose arrest we noticed yesterday morning for breaking into the office of the Birmingham Passenger Railway, were committed to jail to await the action of Court. They are said to be a bad lot, and need bringing up with a round turn.

Another Disorderly. J. Gallagher has been catching hold of people on the Allegheny Suspension Bridge, according to the statement of Officer Boyle. That officer finally got a hold of him and took him to Mayor Brush, from whom he caught it again, and will sojourn a while in jail.

False Pretences.—Two informations were made before Justice Ammon yesterday charging Andrew Weiler and Mrs. Jacob Schmied with having obtained groceries under false pretences, the first to the amount of $9, and the second to the amount of $6 78. Warrants were issued in both cases.

Stock Sale.—The following stocks were sold last evening by Mr. L. McIlwain, auctioneer, on second floor of his auction rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Mount Washington National Bank	$71 00
Exchange	72 00
People's Insurance	40 00

Larceny as Bailee. An information was made before Alderman McMasters yesterday by G. J. Griffiths against S. J. Berryman for larceny as bailee. The prosecutor alleges that the defendant took an electric machine from his store, No. 160 Smithfield street, on which he pawned it. Bail entered for a hearing.

Fire Last Night.—The alarm of fire struck from Box 61 about seven o'clock last night was occasioned by the burning of a few shingles on the roof of the old Eagle Brewery, at present used by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as a drying room. It was supposed to have originated from falling sparks. Damage very slight.

Desertion.—Mrs. Emma Lew made oath yesterday before Justice Heisel of East Birmingham, charging her husband Phillip Lew with desertion. She alleges that Phillip, for some time past has failed to furnish necessaries for the support of herself and child, although amply able to do so, he being in receipt of good wages. Held for a hearing.

Unpaid Letters Retained yesterday: Bartleson, Wm. P., A., Greenville, Pa., 3c. Coon, Sallie, Beaver, Pa., 3c. Johnston, Miss H. T., Tidioute, Pa., 3c. King, R. H., Philadelphia, Pa., 3c. Keil, Henry, Perrysville, Pa., 3c. Street, Maggie, Centre Point, Iowa, 3c. Wahl, F., Cunningham, Pa., 3c.

We direct attention to the advertisement in another column of the Fair and Festival in Excelsior Hall, Allegheny, conducted by the ladies of the North Church (Rev. Dr. Hodge's) which opens this morning. Ladies can be suited there with useful and fancy articles, and we call special attention to the dinners, which will be served each day between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M.

Funeral Ceremonies.—The funeral of the late John Redman of Birmingham were held at 3 P. M. yesterday, at the Eighteenth Street M. P. Church, the Rev. Westfall officiating, and proceeded thence to Allegheny Cemetery. An immense number of the citizens of the South Side participated, the funeral cortege consisting of nine carriages, two barouches and nine buggies.

The Nathan Murderer.—A telegram was received by Mayor Brush yesterday morning from F. P. Tierney, Esq., District Attorney of Cambria county, asking if any of his officers would be up to Ebensburg on Saturday next, supposed Nathan murderer, as it was thought he was confined in the jail at Ebensburg and was making strenuous efforts to be released. The Mayor answered that several members of his force would be able to identify Forester, but up to a late hour last evening nothing further had been heard in the matter.

"Bull White" was taken by the horns yesterday in the sum of $1,000 on a charge of assaulting and beating Officer Graham, the report of which appeared in the GAZETTE at the time. Even in court "Bull" exhibited his bovine nature, expressing a regret that he had not tossed the officer more than he did, and saying that if Graham had drawn his revolver he would never have got to the Mayor's office alive, whereupon the Mayor remarked that not only he drew it, but to use it, would have been justifiable. To this "Bull" could make no reply, but was led away to his new stall.

Supposed Swindler.

Mr. William McCoy of Sewickley resterday made an information before Mayor. Brash charging J. Newton Jones with obtaining money under false pretences. He alleges that Jones represented himself as the agent of the German Insurance Company, and insured a building for deponent, receiving therefor the sum of $25. Subsequently, the prosecutor says, he ascertained that the defendant was not an agent for the German or any other insurance company. A warrant was issued.

We understand that several other suits will be entered against the accused.

Felonious Assault.

On Monday evening a youth named James Boyd was brought before the Mayor, on a charge of felonious assault, preferred by John P. Snyder. The parties are both youths, aged respectively seventeen and nineteen years, and the prosecutor, who resides on Mulberry alley, alleges that while in the vicinity of the railroad bridge on Duquesne Way on Sunday, defendant discharged four balls from a pistol at him. None of the shots took effect, however, and Snyder fled. Boyd was arrested and locked up, but on giving bail in the sum of $1,000 for his appearance, he was released.

Adjourned Administrator's Sale.

It will be seen by reference to an advertisement of Frank C. Dorrington, administrator, that the real estate of the late Joseph Dorrington, Sr., is to be sold by order of the Court on the 8th proximo. The sale will comprise some very valuable property, including a farm of 77 acres, underlaid with coal, situated in South Pittsburgh; also several sundry improved vacant lots on Mount Washington and in Temperanceville. Much of this property is slightly situated, and very desirable, and readers should take notice of the day of sale and avail themselves of the opportunity to secure bargains.

Harbingers of Change.

They say all signs fail in dry weather. Such weather as we have been having then for the past few days presumably, is propitious for the fulfilment of "signs" as it, if not particularly wet cannot be said to have been very dry. We soon will have an opportunity of testing a "sign" which made its appearance last night, in the form of extensive flocks of wild geese, flying northward from the south and flew northward over the city. They were immense in number, and attracted great attention. For nearly two hours they could be seen and their cackling heard as they circled in squads over the city and then passed out of sight. According to legend adage this betokens the near approach of warm weather.

How Among the Italians.

The unification of Italy does not seem to have had much effect in cementing the friendship of three natives of that classic land who are now denizens of this city, for on Monday night two of them named Joseph Coni and Joseph Molinari set upon and beat one Angelo Gatto in most unmerciful manner, John repaired to the office of Alderman McMasters yesterday, and filed an information against Coni and Molinari for assault and battery with intent to kill. He stated that on the night named Molinari struck him on the temple and nose, and that Coni cut him on the head five times with a knife. The latter was arrested and gave bail in $1,000 for a further hearing, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of Molinari.

Ran Over—Narrow Escape.

Yesterday afternoon at Wilkinsburg, as the express train, bound east, was crossing the main street, it ran into a team owned by Mr. S. P. Fear, glass dealer on Market street, killing one of the horses instantly, but fortunately not injuring the driver. He did not hear the train blow, and did not see the approaching train till his horses' fore feet were on the track. By that time the train was so near that the horses were so frightened to obey the rein. The horses presented a shocking spectacle, having been thrown by the first shock several feet into the air, and afterwards completely demolished by the blow from the cowcatcher. The crossing is at that point only twenty feet wide, while the street is sixty feet wide. Several accidents have happened there before, and the city has a perfect right to demand that the railroad company adopt some plan to prevent a recurrence of them.

A New Role.

Johnny Robinson, whose visit to the city and supposed escape we noticed in our issue of yesterday, by the advice of Alderman Strain, whom he consulted in the matter yesterday morning, accompanied by that gentleman, voluntarily returned to the Work House to serve out the unexpired term of his sentence.

George Gillespie, one of the officers by whose dereliction the escape was made possible, and who also was locked up for drawing a pistol on Mr. Collins, had a hearing before the Mayor yesterday morning, and was fined $50 for disorderly conduct.

Subsequently Mr. Collins visited the office and made information against Gillespie for felonious assault. A partial hearing was had in this case, and the accused was held to bail in the sum of $1,000 to appear at a further hearing on Saturday.

At a later hour Mr. George R. White, President of the Board of Directors of the Work House came to the Mayor's office and made information against George Gillespie and Richard Craine for misdemeanor in office.

Whatever Robinson's previous misdemeanors may have been, and that they have been many we will not pretend to deny he has certainly shown a willingness to obey the law in this case.

The New Water Works.

REPORT OF COMMISSION.

The Sites Reviewed.

PLANS CONSIDERED.

Comparison of the Cost.

Yesterday we published the report of the Engineers in relation to the various sites and plans for the proposed new water works. This morning we continue to give information on the subject, and present herewith in full the report of the Water Commission. It will be found carefully prepared and very interesting, and should receive mature consideration from every citizen interested in that all important matter—pure water and plenty of it.

To the Select and Common Councils of the City of Pittsburgh.

GENTLEMEN.—We are pleased to have reached the period when we can make a final report upon the important matter committed to our charge by the joint action of your bodies.

In the experience of all large cities in providing for new Water Works, the necessity to make provision for a liberal supply of water at the outset has became a matter of fact and economy, and we believe that an abundant supply of pure water is worthy of almost any expenditure. Liberal as provision has been made in most cities east and west of us, at the time of the establishment of their works, they have found it necessary at certain seasons to husband their resources, and their reports show that the consumption of water each year is in greater in proportion than the increase of population.

In presenting these facts, the Board desire to impress upon the minds of the Councils that in undertaking any new work they should be sure to have it done on such a scale as will insure an abundant supply for a largely increased population and increased demand.

COMMENCEMENT OF THE WORK—HOW IT PROGRESSED.

The engineers selected by the Water Commission commenced their labors on the eighth day of June last, and from that date until the present time have been assiduously at work in making their surveys, examinations and plans for supplying the city with an abundance of good, pure water. During their investigations, and examinations, your Board of Water Commissioners and Examiners have on various occasions given their personal attention to the examination of sites, and such other matters as appeared proper and pertinent to the matter in hand.

On the 25th day of last month Messrs. Chesbrough and Lane presented us with their report, together with estimates in detail, of the cost of the proposed work on the several different plans, the cost of reservoirs and their several locations, descriptions of the pumping engines, their cost, etc., etc., together with maps and plans of the work, all of which we hereewith lay before you, together with the report and analysis of the water by Professor Wuth. Since receiving their report your Board have explored, personally and by subordinates, the subject, and for that purpose have not only examined all statements, facts, plans, etc., submitted, but have made personal examinations on the ground of the different locations for reservoirs, pumping works, etc.

THE PROPOSITION TO SUPPLY THE CITY BY GRAVITATION.

The engineers at the commencement, very summarily and, as we think, very properly, disposed of that idea as one not worthy of consideration, and that proposition (as Colonel Roberts had previously done in his report) as being too expensive, if not entirely impracticable.

THE VARIOUS ELEVATIONS.

They next proceeded to settle the question of the elevations of the different reservoirs, an exceedingly important one for the very broken and hilly ground of our city. In doing this they have fixed upon three different levels of plane from which different portions of the city shall be supplied. The lowest service will be about two hundred feet above high water, supplying an area of five and one-sixth square miles; the middle one about three hundred and thirty feet above high water, supplying an area of eight and six-tenths square miles; and the high one will be about five hundred feet above high water, supplying an area of seven and six-tenths square miles.

WHERE THE SUPPLY OF WATER IS TO BE OBTAINED.

Having settled this as your Board believes very properly and judiciously, their next inquiry was, where pure water and plenty could be obtained, and fix the location of the pumping works and reservoirs. The Allegheny, Monongahela, Chartiers and Turtle creeks were all looked to and examined for the supply of water; and not like most cities, where it is difficult to find sufficient elevations for the locations of reservoirs, our city presented so many as to make it a very laborious work to examine, make comparisons and determine upon the best.

THE PLAN FOR THE RESERVOIR AT SHADE'S RUN.

They first introduce the plan of a reservoir at Shade's Run, and while at this location would have advantages over that at Negley's Run,on account of being further up the river and more free from impurities that flow into the stream from oil refineries,&c.,yet the fact of that location requiring a dam of one hundred and seventy feet in height, that would retain a pressure of more than one hundred and twenty feet of water unavailable, being below the high water, and consequently requiring much expense and unfavorable route for laying the mains into the city, and the danger of a leak or breach in the dam, which might destroy the lives of many in the valley below, induced the engineers in, as they say in their report, looking for a more favorable location for the low service reservoir.

THE ALLEGHENY RIVER PLAN.

They next propose what they designate as the "Allegheny river plan." On this plan the pumping works should be located on Negley's Run, and the water taken from near Nine Mile Island and carried in a conduit six feet in diameter to the pumping well.

The ground selected on what they have termed "Brilliant Hill," for the low service reservoir, appears to be well adapted for that purpose. The foundation of the reservoir would be 200 feet above high water—an elevation sufficient to supply the Allegheny city reservoir, if required, and would contain about forty to fifty million gallons, with a depth of twenty feet, the area of water surface being about eight acres. This reservoir would supply the whole of the lower plane of the city, as shown on the map.

From this reservoir the water would be pumped into one immediately above, located on the ground of James McCully and Casper Negley, about one hundred feet above Table of Highland avenue extension. It is proposed to construct it with a division in the centre. The flow line of this middle service reservoir would be three hundred and thirty-six feet above high water." It would have a water surface of seven acres, and the same depth and capacity to hold one hundred and four million gallons. This appears to your Board of Engineers to be a most excellent location—the ground is well adapted to the purpose, the construction of the reservoir will not be expensive, the ground selected will also be used in extending the pipes for distribution are exceedingly favorable. The owners of the ground are also disposed to accommodate the city at rates that are not deemed exorbitant.

Mr. Casper Negley proposed to sell twenty-five acres at $1,600 per acre. James McCully Esq., informed members of the board that he will sell to the city what land they want of him at a reasonable rate, and said he would have a proposition to that effect, but it has not yet been received.

This reservoir would supply the middle plane of the city, including what is known as the East Liberty plateau. From this level it is proposed to pump the water into a reservoir to be located at the junction of Ellsworth avenue and Neville street, or some point in Centre avenue, as may prove the most economical device that it is believed will answer the purpose admirably.

THE HERRON'S HILL RESERVOIR.

The Herron's Hill reservoir will command the highest habitable portion of the city, its flow line being five hundred and thirty feet above high water, and will be constructed with an area of water surface of two acres, and its capacity about ten million gallons. The estimated cost of this plan in its entirety is $2,244,748.

THE MONONGAHELA RIVER PLAN

is next introduced by the engineers, and is the only rival of the Allegheny plan. The proposition is to take the water out of Pool No. 2 of the Monongahela Navigation, above the mouth of Peter's creek, and conduct it through a brick conduit of six feet in diameter to the pumping works near the mouth of Four Mile Run, a distance of seven and nineteenth miles. From this point the water would be pumped through a force main to the upper service reservoir situated on ground formerly known as Camp Howe, being a part of the Craft estate.

This is an excellent site for a reservoir; the ground is well adapted for the purpose, its construction would not be expensive, and the elevation is just what is wanted. The flow line of water being two hundred and seven feet above high water, or just one foot above the high water mark of the Allegheny Hill, on the Allegheny river plan. The area of water surface here would be fifteen and two-thirds acres, and the capacity ninety-two million gallons.

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